

BUDNITSKAYA, P.Z.

Chemical nature of the pyrogenic substance pyrogenal. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 3[1.e.53] no.3:53-56 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz otdela infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii
infektsiy (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh.Planel'yes)
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei (dir. -
prof. O.V.Baroyan) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym
chlenom AMN SSSR V.L.Troitskim.
(PYROGENS)

PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof., red.; BUDNITSKAYA, P.Z., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, red.

[Experimental studies and clinical use of pyrogenal; materials]
Eksperimental'nye issledovaniia i klinicheskoe primeneniye piro-
genala; materialy. Pod red. Kh.Kh. Planel'esa, PZ.Budnitskoi.
Moskva, Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1961. 256 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Konferentsiya po rezul'tatam eksperimental'nogo issledova-
niya i klinicheskogo primeneniya pirogenala. 1st, 1960. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes).
3. Otdel infektsionnoy patologii i eksperimental'noy terapii
Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamalei Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Budnitskaya).
(PYROGENAL)

BUDNITSKAYA, R., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VAN'KEVICH, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
GUSIER, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Improve the quality of prepacked butter. Sov. targ. 33 no.8:31-33
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut trgovli i obshchestvennogo
pitaniya (NIITOP).

(Butter trade)

BUDNITSKAYA, R. S.

DIKKER, G.L.; DRUZHININA, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ISKENDEROV, A.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KLYUYEVA, T.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
LOGOTKIN, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MEL'MAN, M.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.; MISNIK, I.A.; kand. tekhn. nauk; RUSH, V.A., dots.; RUKOSUYEVA,
A.N., dots., red.; KAFKA, B.V., prof., retsenzent; FERTMAN, G.I., dots.,
retsenzent; SOBOLEVA, M.I., dots., retsenzent; BUDNITSKAYA, R.S., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VOLKOV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
AREF'YEV, I.I., inzh., retsenzent; KHARITONOV, A.F., retsenzent; GUREVICH
GUR'YEV, Ye.S., retsenzent; KUZ'MINSKIY, M.M., retsenzent; INIKHOV, G.S.,
prof., retsenzent; KHOMUTOV, B.I., dots., retsenzent; BORODINA, Z.N.,
dots., retsenzent; BORISOVA, G.A., red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Starch, sugar, honey, confectionery products, condiments, fats, milk,
and milk products] Khrakmal, sakhar, med, konditerskie, vkusovye to-
vary, zhiry, moloko i molochnye produkty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-
ry, 1961. 750 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Food industry)

S/194/61/000/007/002/079
D201/D305

AUTHORS: Nizhniy, S.M. and Budnitskaya, Ye.A.
TITLE: Equipment for testing soft magnetic materials at
higher frequencies
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 7, 1961, 6, abstract 7 A4C (Vopr. obshch. elek-
tropriborostr. Kiyev, AN USSR, 1960, 112-123)

TEXT: A description is given of the equipment type Y520 (U520) designed by the factory "Tochelektropribor" for determining the properties of magnetic materials under the action of sinusoidal voltage or of the sinusoidal induction of the magnetic field of the specimen tested. The equipment operates at 500, 1000, 2400 and 4800 c/s. The equipment is used for determining the relationship between the actual magnetic permeability and induction or the field strength and for determining specific losses as a function either of induction or magnetic field strength. The magnitude of the magnetic

Card 1/3

Equipment for testing...

S/194/61/000/007/002/079
D201/D305

field strength as applied to the specimen varies between 0.01 and 1 oersted with a non-distorted shape of the magnetizing current in the sample. The maximum measurable value of the magnetic induction in the sample is determined up to the instant when distortion of the voltage across the winding begins to appear. The magnetic permeability of the sample may be 100 and over, the $\tan \delta$ 0.04 - 0.6. Toroidal shaped samples are used with a minimum weight of about 20 g. For special materials their characteristics may be taken for field intensities < 0.01 and > 1 oersted. The U520 equipment is based on the 4-arm bridge circuit. The null detector consists of a frequency selective amplifier with output meter. The amplifier sensitivity is 10 microvolt per division of the output meter. Input resistance of the amplifier is greater than 10 k ohm. The amplifier has an input transformer and 4 amplifying tube stages with LC resonant circuits in the second and third stage. The sensitivity may be regulated within a wide range. The frequency selectivity attenuates the third harmonic by up to 60 db. The operation of the sample analyzed is controlled by a voltmeter which measures the poten-

Card 2/3

Equipment for testing...

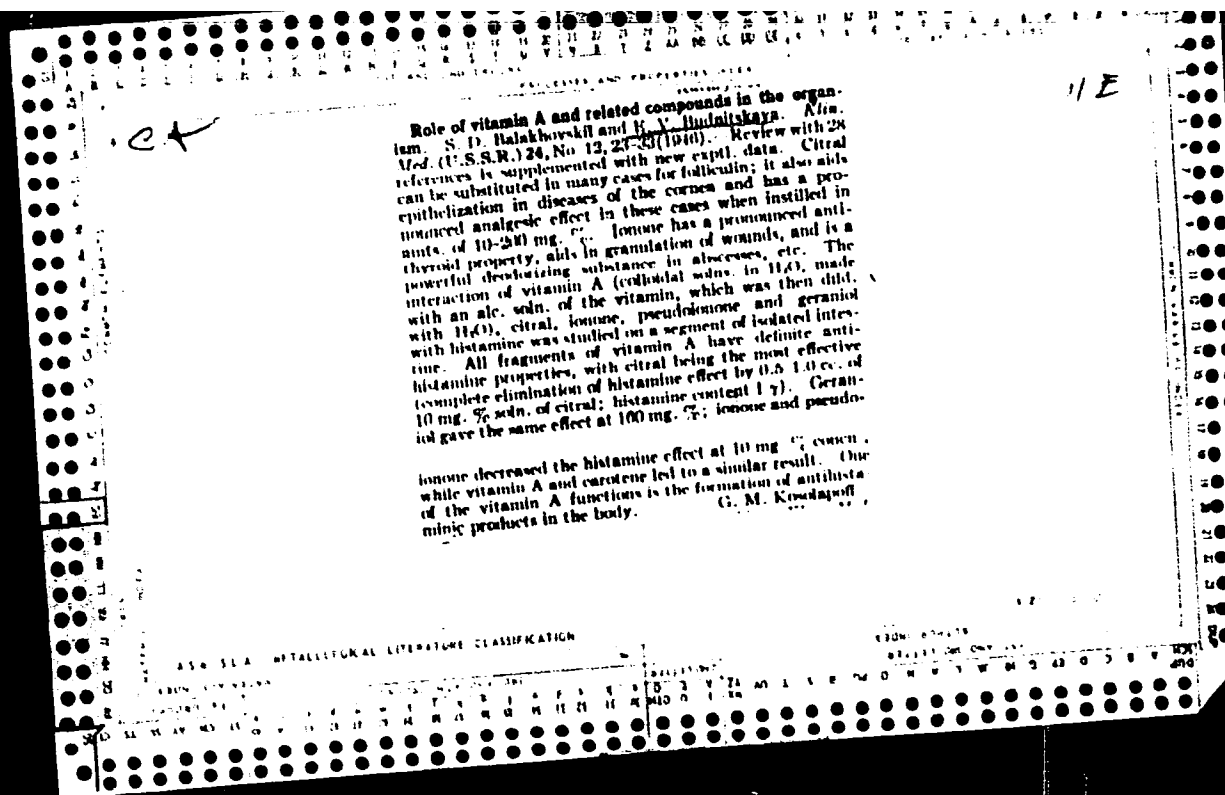
S/194/61/000/007/002/079
D201/D305

tial drop across a resistance connected in series with the magnetizing winding of the sample. The shape of the current or voltage waveform is controlled by means of a CRO. The supply of the equipment consists of an AF generator, power amplifier and a distribution system. The maximum supply voltage is about 250 V. The principles of the given method of measurement are discussed and comparisons with other methods made. The analysis of the bridge circuit is given and the circuit is compared with its other variants. The complete circuit of the equipment and its general view are given.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.A.; NIZHNIY, S.M. .

Equipment for the determination of magnetic characteristics at
frequencies up to 10 kilocycles. Trudy inst. Kom.stand.mer i izm.
prib no.64:160-167 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Magnetic measurements)



BUDNITSKAYA, Ye. V.; Balakhovskiy, S. D.; Borodotov, V. V.

"Concerning the Antihistamine Action and the Composed Allies

SOURCE: Dok AN, 54, No 3, 1946

BUDNITSKAYA, YE. V.

PA 66/49T86

USSR/Medicine - Vitamin A
Chemistry - Oxidation

Aug 49

"Oxidizing Properties of Substances Related
to Vitamin A," Ye. V. Budnitskaya, Inst of
Biochem imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR, 2 1/2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 5

Lists amounts of oxygen absorbed (in mm) and
corresponding percentages of purpurogallin
formed in 3 hours for the substances: pyrogalllic
acid, pyrogalllic acid plus peroxidase, citral,
pseudo-ionone, beta-ionone, geraniol, geranic
acid, Vitamin A (crystalline), Vitamin A₂
(synthetic), and H₂O₂ (0.1 mg). Submitted 6 Jun 49.

66/49T86

CH

Condensation of citral with acetone catalyzed by glycine. E. A. Budnitskaya (Inst. Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 15, 30 (1950); cf. *C.I.* 35, 7018. Amino acids are known to increase the reactivity of carbonyl compds. An aq. or alc. soln. of 1 mol. citral, 1 mol. Me_2CO , and 0.5 mol. glycine, after 72 hrs. at 37°, yields 30-40% of pseudoionone, when judged by the appearance of the Me_2CO content. Actually, 12% pseudoionone was isolated. The reaction does not take place in the absence of glycine, the other conditions being the same.

H. Priestley

Inst. of Biochem. im. A. N. Bakh, Acad. of Sci, USSR, Moscow

CA

118

The possibility of application of color test for carotenes in plant tissues.--K. V. Budnitskaya and K. R. Orchatov. *Dobrye Abad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 74, 779-80(1930).--The Carr-Price reagent (satd. SnCl_4 in CHCl_3) for analogs of vitamin A was tried in direct applications to plant tissue slices. Dog rose fruit gave good pos. test (blue) in the peripheral portions; Begonia pistils gave pos. test but petals were neg.; lily gave similar results; kok-saghyz and krym-saghyz gave pos. tests even in leaf specimens, while tomato plants gave pos. tests with petal and pistils; etiolated pumpkin seeds gave pos. test; carrot slices gave neg. test on direct treatment, but a 5-10 min. treatment with 98% EtOH followed by drying gave excellent pos. results.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Full trans available -- see Sum 32, p 76

CA

Physiology 11F

Modern views of biosynthesis and physiological role of
carotenoids. B. V. Budnikova. *Izv. Akad. Nauk
S.S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1952, No. 4, 79-85. Review with
many references. G. M. Kosolapoff

BUDNITSKAYA, Ya. V.

Lab Carbohydrate Chem, All-Union Inst Exptl Med

"A Comparative Study of the Properties of Enzymes Synthesizing Carbon Chains-Carboligase and Aldo-lase"

SOURCE: Biokhim, 4, No 4, 1939

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										SPECIAL ELEMENTS																									
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>																										<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>																									
<p>PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p>																																																			
<p>11 A</p>																																																			
<p>The enzymic synthesis of carbon chains. VIII. Further studies on the existence of carboligase. A. M. Kuzin and E. Budnitskaya. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 5, 389-395 (1940); cf. <i>C. A.</i> 34, 1001¹⁹⁴⁰. In reiterating the identity of carboligase with carboxylase, Dirscherl (<i>C. A.</i> 32, 418¹⁹³⁷) was unaware of K.'s proof of the existence of carboligase, published in 1937 (<i>C. A.</i> 31, 5286¹⁹³⁷). In the present paper it is shown that for every mol. of acetoin formed from AcH, only 0.083-0.125 mol. of CO₂ is formed, whereas, according to Dirscherl, 1.0 mol. CO₂ should have been formed. An exact reinvestigation shows that the optimum pH of carboligase is 7.0-7.3; carboxylase has an optimum pH of 5.3-6.2 (cf. Neuberg and May, <i>C. A.</i> 18, 1305). These and previous proofs are evidence of the existence of a special enzyme synthesizing carbon chains and properly termed "carboligase" by Neuberg. H. Priestley</p>																																																			
<p>Lab. of Organic Chem. 3rd Moscow Med. inst. Moscow</p>																																																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS	
<p>CA</p> <p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>		<p>10</p> <p>COMMON VARIABLE ELEMENTS</p>	
<p>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>Amino acids as catalysts in the aldol condensation of acetaldehyde. E. V. Hudnitskaya. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 6, 140 54(1941); cf. C. A. 34, 16637. At a pH of 5.0, glycine, alanine and aspartic acid accelerate the aldol condensation of AcH; at a pH of 7.0-8.0, the action proceeds still faster. Glycine produces the strongest catalytic action, followed by alanine and aspartic acid, resp. Amines, amides, diketopiperazine, peptone and egg albumin are also effective, though to a lesser extent. H. Priestley.</p>			
<p>Chair of the Lab. of Organic Chem. 3rd Moscow med. Inst.</p>			
<p>ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
FROM SYNDICATE		FROM SYNDICATE	
CLASS NO.		CLASS NO.	
CLASS NO.		CLASS NO.	

БУДНИТСКАЯ-ПАВЛОВА, Ye. V.

БУДНИТСКАЯ-ПАВЛОВА, Ye. V.

"An Investigation of the Reactivity and Biochemical Properties of Carotinoids." Dr Biol Sci, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin, 27 Dec 54. (VM, 15 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

Name: BUDNITSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Yevgeniya Vladimirovna

Dissertation: Study of the reactivity and biochemical properties
of carotinoids

Degree: Doc Biol Sci

Affiliation: Inst of Biochemistry imeni Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

Defense Date, Place: 14 Feb 55, Council of Moscow State Ped Inst imeni
Lenin

Certification Date: 6 Apr 57

Source: BKVO 14/57

BUDNITSKAYA, YE. V.

1364

Issledovaniye reaktsionnoy sposobnosti i biokhimicheskikh svoystv karotinoldov.
M. 1954 24s. 23 sm. (Mosk. gos. ped. in-t im V. I. Lenina) 110 ekz. Bespl.
(54-53704)

SO: Knizhaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955

Carotene biosynthesis in rooty fruits. R. V. Baidinskaya (A. N. Bakb. Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biochimiya* 19, 216-22 (1954).—Potato tubers and beet roots contain only traces of carotene. The studies were, therefore, conducted on carrot roots and sweet potato tubers. The carotene content of fresh carrot roots varies widely with the species, condition of the roots, the age, and the method and duration of storage. The carotene content of stored carrot roots appears to be higher than that of fresh roots, the increase being greater in stored young roots than in old ones. Light affects the carotene synthesis adversely, while a 5% CO₂ concn. stimulates the synthesis of carotene in cut carrot roots during a short period of storage. Storage of sweet-potato tubers tends to increase the content of sugars. Such tubers constitute a good source of carotene and ascorbic acid. Results of studies on sweet-potato tubers, in relation to carotene and carotenoids under varying conditions of storage, light, and CO₂ influences, generally ran parallel to those obtained for carrot roots. B. S. Levine.

E. V. BUDNITSKAYA

USSR.

Classification of carotenoids. E. V. Budnitskaya.
Uspekhi Sovetskoi Biol. 39, 264-79 (1954).—All carotenoids are reclassified into 6 basic groups: carotenoids proper (hydrocarbons); hydroxyl-contg. carotenoids; carbonyl-contg. carotenoids; carotenoids which are derived from carbonic acids; and an imperfectly characterized group. 58 references. J. A. Stekol

BUDNITSKAYA, YE. V.

MD ^VChromatographic separation of products of self-condensation of citral. E. V. Budnitskaya. *Trudy Komissii Anal. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Inst. Gekhim. i Anal. Khim.* 6, 197-201 (1955); cf. Veccher, C.A. 43, 3056a.—Citral was obtained by fractional distn. of coriander oil (8 fractions) and oxidation of the 3 best fractions with $K_2Cr_2O_7$. The oily layer obtained was washed with 5% Na_2CO_3 , with H_2O , and then steam distd. The bisulfite addn. compd. of citral was made and decompd. with 10% $NaOH$ soln. Citral was extd. by H_2O , dried over Na_2SO_4 , and identified. Five g. citral and 10.2 g. of freshly distd. piperidine were placed in an ampul. The ampul was evacuated, sealed, and kept 4 days at 37° . Higher temp. speeded the reaction but decreased the yield. Thirty g. of calcined $KHSO_4$ was added and the ampul was evacuated and sealed again. After 10 days the product was dissolved in 20 ml. acetone and transferred to a distg. flask for steam distn. in N atm. Ten ml. H_2O was used to transfer the $KHSO_4$ to the flask. After distn. of unreacted compds., the reaction mixt. was extd. with purified petr. ether (b. $30-60^\circ$) (treated with H_2SO_4 , $KMnO_4$, $FeSO_4$ soln., and $NaOH$ soln., and then distd.). The petr. ether ext. was dried 24 hrs. over Na_2SO_4 *in vacuo*, and then passed through an Al_2O_3 column. The column was washed with petr. ether. Five zones sep.: dark red (4 mm. wide), brick-red (7 mm.), rose (5 mm.), orange-red (20 mm.), and light-yellow (12 mm.). The Al_2O_3 was ejected carefully onto glass and sepd. Each zone was washed by petr. ether and the Al_2O_3 tested for

1/2

(1)

Chromatography

carotenoids with SbCl_5 in CHCl_3 . The 4th layer (orange-red) was extd. with petr. ether contg. 5% EtOH. The soln. was sepd. by suction and the adsorbent washed with 50 ml. petr. ether, then stirred up several times with 25 ml. of the mixt. of petr. ether and abs. alc. Each time the adsorbent was rapidly sucked dry. All the soln. (150 ml.) was vacuum distd. in O-free N. After distn., the distg. flask was filled with N and the residue was tested. The absorption spectra of an alc. soln. of the residue had

max. at 345-8 m μ and 285-80 m μ . With Karr-Price reagent the residue gave a deep-blue color with max. absorption at 840 m μ . The residue gave, after exposure to air, a neg. SbCl_5 test. It gave a blue color, characteristic of vitamin A group, by adsorption on bentonite. It was purified by mol. vacuum distn. at 10^{-4} mm. The fraction b. 140-5° showed 83.64% C, 10.72% H, and no N. Cryoscopic mol. wt. detn. gave 290.15, corresponding to the empirical formula $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}$. This compd., dissolved in sunflower oil with tocopherol, showed vitamin activity in animals.

Rudilla Mayerle

Budnitskaya, E. V.

MD ✓ A study of the activity of lipoxidase of feed grasses by the method of carotene oxidation. E. V. Budnitskaya (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 20, 611-22(1955). Studies were made of the enzymic oxidation of carotene in the presence of linoleic acid and with the aid of lipoxidase exts. from soybean flour or the leaves of quack grass, begonia, and clover. Factors influencing the rate of the reaction are: pH, temp., time, and the concn. of the oxidase. The rate of the enzymic carotene oxidation is higher in the leaves of the perennial clover especially during its period of blooming. The lipoxidase of the clover blooms is more intensely active than that of the leaves and is lowest in the stems. Heating the clover leaves in water at 40° or above or drying them by a current of air at 70° inactivates the lipoxidase. The data presented can be used in developing methods for the prevention of carotene degradation through enzymic oxidation. B. S. Levine

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/10 Phys. Biochem. Oct. 57

- BUDNITSKAYA E.V.*
4136. BUDNITSKAYA E.V., BORISOVA I.G. and PASSYNSKY A.G. Inst. of Biochem., Acad. of Scis of USSR, Moscow. "Change of substrate of lipid metabolism and of the lipoxidase activity produced by ionizing radiations (Russian text) BOK HIMIJA 1956, 21/6 (702-708) Graphs 2 Tables 5
The 63% inactivating dose for lipoxidase has been found for irradiation in the state to be $3.5-4.0 \cdot 10^6$ r. and in solutions $0.5 \cdot 10^6$ r. The inactivation proceeds according to a one-stage reaction. From these inactivation data a molecule

*Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.
Bakha Akademii Nauk, SSSR,
Moskva,*

4136

CONT.

weight of 120,000 was computed for lipoxidase. The oxidative destruction of crystalline carotene and of linoleic acid has been determined at various irradiation doses. Upon irradiation of a mixture of the 2 substances in solution, oxidation of linoleic acid enhances the coupled oxidation of carotene.

Effect of ionizing radiation on activity of lipoxidase of soybeans. R. V. Budnikova, I. G. Borikova, and A. G. Panyushkin (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 110: 808-6 (1958).—Lipoxidase activity was detd. of soybeans treated with x-radiation in aq. soln. at various dilns. or in dry solid state with dosage up to 100,000 r. Activity declines logarithmically with dose of radiation. Thus, the inactivation appears to be a single-act phenomenon. Calcn. showed that the probable mol.-wt. unit of the enzyme is 120,000, estd. from known d. and the extrapolated vol. of 1.58×10^{-18} ml. required per ionization phenomenon during the radiation; the value agrees rather well with centrifugal estn. of the mol. wt. (Holman, *et al.*, *Advances in Enzymol.* 8, 415 (1958)). G. M. K.

3.

Budn. FSKAYA, E.V.

USSR/Plant Physiology. General Problems

I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 29344

Author : Budnitskaya E.V.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Biochemical Changes in Plant Organisms under the Influence of
Ionised Emissions

Orig Pub : Uspekhi sovrem. biologii, 1957, 43, No 3, 280-291

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Budnitskaya, Ye. V.

AUTHOR: Budnitskaya, Ye. V., Doctor of Biological Sciences 25-10-5/41

TITLE: The Origin of Life (U istokov zhizni)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 10, pp 11-16

ABSTRACT: From 19 to 24 August 1957 an international Conference of Naturalists took place in Moscow, dealing with the question of the origin of life. In the opinion of Academician V. G. Fesenkov, our planet was a glowing cosmic body in the beginning, and a considerable quantity of gaseous elements escaped. In this cooling-off process of the earth, waters were released and formed the present oceans. Only the existence of this medium, containing various elements in abundant quantities in a state rapidly migrating, was responsible for the origin of all organic life. According to Professor G. Yuri (USA), interior particles of asteroid bodies are not subject to changes and therefore could have brought to the earth organic compounds of protoplanetic clouds. Academician A. I. Oparin claimed that only in the process of material evolution the transition from dead matter to living nature was possible. This thesis was supported by J. Bernal (Great Britain), A. P. Vinogradov (USSR), V. A. Sokolov (USSR) and N. Piri (Great Britain). Professor S. Miller (USA) artificially

Card 1/3

The Origin of Life

25-10-5/41

reproduced the primary conditions of the atmosphere of the earth and obtained amino acid, a substance forming the fundamental particles of protein molecules. The Indian scientist K. Bakhadur obtained amino acid by a similar method under the influence of the sun. Members of the Biochemical Institute imeni A. N. Bakha: Academician of the Academy of Sciences USSR T. Ye. Pavlovskaya and Professor A. G. Pasyunskiy carried through the same test applying ultra-violet light. The Japanese scientist, Professor Sh. Akabori reported how it is possible to obtain protein containing substances by the combination of amino acid with the simplest components. The lectures given by Professor L. Poling (USA), Professor O. Hoffman-Ostenhof (Austria), Professor G. Schramm (DDR) and Professor A. N. Belozerskiy (USSR) dealt with the same problem. Professor J. Bernal (Great Britain) pointed out the possible existence of living elements long before the formation of the simplest primitive cellular organisms. Proteinlike substances and protein possess great activity and the ability to combine with complex compounds. According to the theory of Academician A. I. Oparin, multi-molecular compounds can originate during this process which when reaching a

Card 2/3

The Origin of Life

25-10-5/41

specified size, can form the so-called co-acervate droplets containing organic protoplasm. The research work concerning co-acervates has been performed in the laboratories of Academician A. I. Oparin. Member-correspondent N. M. Sisakyan studied in his laboratories isolated cellular structures. Professor O. B. Lepeshinskaya stressed that only due to dialectic materialism providing such great possibilities for research systems concerning the origin of life could be elaborated. Professor M. Florcken (Belgium), Professor A. Ye. Braunshteyn (USSR), Professor E. Obel (France), Professor M. Isimoto (Japan) and Professor V. L. Kretovich dealt with the problem of metabolism in the development process of life.

The article contains brief excerpts of the lectures given by: Professor In' Khun-Chzhan (China), Academician A. I. Oparin (USSR), Professor Sh. Akabori (Japan) Professor M. Florcken, President of the International Union of Biochemists (Belgium), Professor M. Kal'vin (USA). There are six photographs

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BUDNITSKAYA, V. V. and BORISOVA, I. G. (Moscow, USSR.)

"Radiation Effect on the Metabolism of the Lipids in Plants."

paper submitted at IV Intl Cong on Biochemistry, 1 - 6 Sep 1958, Vienna, Austria.

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V., BORISOVA, I.G., PASYNSKIY, A.G.

Changes in the lipid metabolism of plants caused by ionizing
radiations [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.6:849-855
M-D '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.
(LIPID METABOLISM)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF X RAYS ON)

AUTHORS: Budnitskaya, Ye. V., Borisova, I. G., Pasynskiy, A. G. SOV/20-120-1-38/63

TITLE: The Influence of Ionising Radiations on the Activity of Lipoxidase in Seedlings of Various Plant Species (Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniye na aktivnost' lipoksidazy v prorostkakh rasteniy razlichnykh vidov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp.140-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier published papers (Refs 1, 7) the authors of this and other papers proved that lipoxidase is resistant against irradiation in vitro. In this paper the effect of x-ray irradiation in vivo on soy beans, peas, beans, (Phaseolus), wheat and maize is examined. The method of irradiation and examination of the mentioned activity is described. By means of the method described the dependence of lipoxidase activity in the leaves of seedlings of various plant species upon the dose of x-ray irradiation was determined. The activity in seedlings not irradiated was found to amount to 100 %. Results are shown in table 1. Herefrom it was possible to con-

Card 1/4

SOV/20-120-1-38/63

The Influence of Ionising Radiations on the Activity of Lipoxidase in
Seedlings of Various Plant Species

clude that the lipoxidase of various plant species does not react in the same way when irradiated. Thus the irradiation of corn seedlings with 1000 to 50 000 r leads already 2 - 4 hours after irradiation to a slight decrease of activity; later (after 24 to 48 hours) there is a sudden drop. On the other hand, the lipoxidase of wheat, beans and soy beans is being "activated" by the same dose within 24 hours after irradiation. Similar results are known in the case of other ferments (Refs 3 - 5, 7 - 12). In order to be able to explain the activation mechanism of the lipoxidase the authors studied the permeability change of the plant tissue in radiation. In this connection the fact was taken into account that the increase of permeability may be coupled with the increase of the effective ferment amount (Refs 3 - 6). The method employed in this case is described (Ref 15). Results are shown in table 2. It follows that the increase of lipoxidase activity in the experiments in vivo takes a course similar to that of the modification of the relative permeability of the tissue. Finally, the chemical changes of the free lipides in the leaves during irradiation were examined. From table 3 it may

Card 2/4

SOV/20-120-1-38/63

The Influence of Ionising Radiations on the Activity of Lipoxidase in
Seedlings of Various Plant Species

be seen that in the fraction of free lipides the irradiated bean leaves contain 6 times as many peroxides as the leaves which were not irradiated. Irradiation in vivo requires much smaller doses to show changes in the lipoxidase system than the experiment in vitro. The occurrence of an activation phase of the ferment system in the case of not very high doses and of incubation of short duration is typical of experiments in vivo. The change of the relative permeability of the seedling leaves (Table 2) shows that during the ionizing irradiation a disturbance of the inner cellular structure takes place, which facilitates a washing out of electrolytes into the outer milieu (zones). This probably explains the changes in lipoxidase activity. There are 3 tables and 23 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, AS USSR)

Card 3/4

SOV/20-120-1-38/63

The Influence of Ionising Radiations on the Activity of Lipoxidase in
Seedlings of Various Plant Species

PRESENTED: January 3, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1958

1. Phospholipids--Chemical reaction
2. Seeds--Test methods
3. X-rays--Biochemical effects

Card 4/4

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

Papers on the biochemistry of lipids at the Fourth International
Biochemical Congress. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.4:317-319 J1-Ag '59.

(LIPIDS)

(MIRA 12:12)

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye. V.

In the All-Union Biochemical Society. Biokhimiia 24 no.5:955-956
S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(BIOCHEMISTRY--RESEARCH)

17(4,10)

SOV/20-126-1-53/62

AUTHORS:

Budnitskaya, Ye. V., Borisova, I. G.

TITLE:

Fermentative Oxidation of Lipids in Plants Exposed to Ionizing Radiation (Fermentativnoye okisleniye lipidov rasteniy pri deystvii ioniziruyushchey radiatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 195-197 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Lipids, besides proteins of desoxical and ribonucleic acid as well as the specific polysaccharides determine the hereditary properties of the organism (Refs 1,2). Although the influence of radiation on the metabolism of lipids is of essential interest, publications on this problem are few in number. The conjugate oxidation of carotene is intensified, if linolemic acid and carotene are exposed to radiation in vitro (Ref 3). The fermentative system usually oxidized by the unsaturated fatty acid - lipoxidase - is resistant to radiation in tests in vitro (Refs 3,4), but increases its activity in tests in vivo, as a rule in leaves treated with radiation by 30-50% within the first 24 hours (Refs 5-7). This increase of activity takes place in analogy with the changes of the relative per-

Card 1/4

SOV/20-126-1-53/62
Fermentative Oxidation of Lipids in Plants Exposed to Ionizing Radiation

meability of the plant texture exposed to radiation. In bean leaves treated with radiation a much larger proportion of peroxide in the fraction of free lipids was found than in those not treated (Ref 8). The authors have now continued to study the influence of X-rays on the change of the existence of free lipids in different kinds of plants, furthermore they investigated the fermentative nature of the formation of peroxides in leaves, caused by ionizing radiation. 10- to 14-day old seedlings of French beans of the type "Latviya" and of barley called "Wiener" were treated with rays. The intensity of radiation amounted to 595 r/min. After 24 hours they were lyophilically dried. The method of isolating the lipids was applied in a somewhat modified way according to reference 9. According to reference 10 peroxides were found in free and compound lipids. From the dates given in table 1 can be seen that considerable changes take place at 1000-10000 r: the fraction of free lipids contains two to six times as many peroxides in leaves treated with radiation, than in other leaves. Compared to the control, an increase of only 3-5% in the quantity of peroxides could be observed in the fraction of "compound lipids".

Card 2/4

SOV/20-126-1-53/62
Fermentative Oxidation of Lipids in Plants Exposed to Ionizing Radiation

contents in this case changes however, analogically to that of "free lipids". Furthermore it can be seen from table 1 that the absolute quantity of peroxides in one culture is not always the same. In order to solve the problem of the nature of peroxide development in leaves, the lipoxidase of the sprouts was inactivated by means of steam. Table 2 shows the results. As can be seen from them, the radiation treatment of the leaves in which lipoxidase had been inactivated by means of steam, does not cause an increase of the amount of peroxide. On the contrary, the destruction of the lipids through steam is continued by radiation. The authors therefore arrive at the conclusion, that the development of peroxide is a fermentative process taking place under the participation of lipoxidase (Refs 5,6). The results obtained justify the statement that under the influence of ionizing radiation a fermentative oxidation of the lipids takes place. The peroxide content is thus increased. These peroxides are toxic and have a specific physiological effect. Their identification and the investigation of their influence and of their quantities are of great interest. There are 2 tables and 10 references, 8 of which are

Card 3/4

Fermentative Oxidation of Lipids in Plants Exposed to Ionizing Radiation SOV/20-126-1-53/62

Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 24, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1959

Card 4/4

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye. V.

USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

"Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Oxidation in Plants."

paper submitted for the Third Intl. Congress on Photobiology, Copenhagen, 31 July -
5 August 1960.

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye V.

23

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5628

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki

Rol' perekisey i kislороda v nachal'nykh stadiyakh radiobiologicheskogo effekta (Role of Peroxides and Oxygen During Primary Stages of Radiobiological Effects) Moscow, 1960. 157 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Kuzin, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: K. S. Trincer; Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for scientists in radiobiology and biophysics.

COVERAGE: Reports in the collection deal with the role of peroxides and oxygen in the primary stages of a radiobiological effect. They were presented and discussed at a symposium held December 25-30, 1958, organized by the Institut biofiziki AN SSSR, (Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR). Twenty-eight Moscow scientists, radiobiologists, radiochemists, physicists, and

Card-1/5.

23

Role of Peroxides and Oxygen (Cont.)

SOV/5628

physical chemists took an active part in the symposium. Between the time of its conclusion and the publication of the present book some of the materials were expanded. In addition to the authors the following scientists participated in the discussion: L. A. Tummerman, V. S. Tongur, G. M. Frank, Yu. A. Kriger, E. Ya. Grayevskiy, N. N. Demin, B. N. Tarusov, and I. V. Vereshchenskiy. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kuzin, A. M. [Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR - Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR]. Role of Formation of Peroxides During the Action of Radiation on Biological Specimens	3
Bakh, N. A. [Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR - Institute of Electrochemistry, AS USSR]. Formation of Organic Peroxides Under the Action of Radiation	9
Dolin, P. I. [Institute of Electrochemistry, AS USSR]. Lifetime of Intermediate States Arising During the Action of Radiation on Aqueous Solutions	20

Card-2/5

Role of Peroxides and Oxygen (Cont.)	SOV/5628	
Shal'nov, M. I. Branching Chain Reactions of the Radiation Aftereffect in a Warm-Blooded Organism		72
Budnitskaya, Ye. V., and I. G. Borisova [Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakht, AS USSR]. Formation of Peroxides and Activation of Ferment Oxidation of Lipids in Plants Under Radiation Effect		85
Malina, Yu. F., and M. I. Tseytlin [Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR - Institute of Experimental Biology AMN USSR]. Effect of Irradiated Aqueous NaCl Solutions on the Viscosity of Tissue Nucleoproteids		91
Blyumenfel'd, L. A. [Institut Khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR - Institute of Chemical Physics, AS USSR]. Problem of Identification of Free Radicals by the Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Method		97
Kuzin, A. M., L. P. Kayushin, I. K. Kolomiitseva, and K. M. L'vov [Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR]. Postirradiation Study of Free Radicals of Certain Organic Peroxides by the Card 4/5		

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

In the All-Union Biochemical Society. Biokhimiia 25 no.4:768 J1-Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:11)

(MOSCOW--BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

BUDNITSKAYA, YE. V. (US R)

"The Effect of Ionizing Radiation of Plant Tissue Structure."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; MASLOV, N.M.; BORISOVA, I.G.; PASYNSKIY, A.G.

Impedance method of studying structural changes in plant tissues
caused by ionizing radiation. Radiobiologiya 1 no.1:37-41 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut biologicheskoy
fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS)

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; BORISOVA, I.G.

Oxidative conversion of lipids in leaves of irradiated plants.
Biokhimiia 26 no. 1:142-147 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscos.

(LIPID METABOLISM) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

BUDNITSKAYA, Ya.V.

In the All-Union Biochemical Society. Biokhimiia 26 no.2:391-392
Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

At the All-Union Biochemistry Society. Biokhimiia 26
no.4:765 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

BUDNITSKAYA, YE. V.

(d)
Nucleoside Incorporation and Lipid Change by Experimental Tissue Irradiation

E. V. Budnitskaya

Data on the effect of ionising radiation on the incorporation of ³H-cytidine, ³H-uridine, ³H-adenosine, and ³H-guanosine into HeLa cells, obtained by autoradiography, will be discussed and summarized. The data were obtained jointly with Prof. M. Errera.

Data on the lipid change after the effect of ionising radiation on different plant seedlings are also discussed.

Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

At the All-Union Biochemistry Society. Biokhimiia 27 no.1:188-189
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Vsesoyuznogo biokhimicheskogo obshchestva.
(BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

In the All-Union Biochemical Society. Biokhimiia 28 no.1:191
Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Vsesoyuznogo biokhimicheskogo obshchestva.
(BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

SUKHAREV, V.I.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

Eighth International Cancer Research Congress. Vest. dermat. i
ven. 37 no.1:89-91 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(CANCER RESEARCH --CONGRESSES)

BORISOVA, I.G.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

Methods for quantitative paper chromatography of unsaturated
higher fatty acids. Biokhimiia 28 no. 3:497-500 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

ACCESSION NR: AP4031757

S/0301/64/010/002/0179/0184

AUTHOR: Budnitskaya, Ye. V.; Bryunfo, M.; Errera, M.

TITLE: Effect of radiation on RNA and RNA metabolism in human cancerous tumor cells

SOURCE: Voprosy* meditsinskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 2, 1964, 179-184

TOPIC TAGS: X-irradiation effect, RNA radiosensitivity, RNA metabolism, cancerous tumor cell, HeLa cell, tritium labelled cell, cytidine-H³ incubation, radioautographic method, cell nucleolus, cell protoplasm, inhibited RNA synthesis, RNA synthesis restoration

ABSTRACT: The effects of X-irradiation on RNA radiosensitivity and metabolism were investigated in labelled cancerous tumor cells (HeLa cells) in two experimental series. In the first series, groups of HeLa cells were incubated for 10 min, 60 min, and 24 hrs in a medium containing cytidine-H³ (360 microcuries/mM) before X-irradiation with single 100, 300, and 900 r doses. After X-irradiation the cells were fixed and prepared for radioautographic investigation to determine RNA radiosensitivity by the number of granules in the nucleolus,

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031757

nonnucleolus part of the nucleus, and the cytoplasm, and the total number of granules in a cell (30 cells counted in each sample). In the second series, groups of HeLa cells were first X-irradiated with single 100, 300, and 900 r doses and then incubated for 10 min, 60 min, and 4 hrs in a medium containing cytidine- H^3 . Radiosensitivity and migration of labelled RNA from the nucleolus into the cytoplasm of the cell were determined by radioautographic investigation as in the first series. Results show that RNA is radiosensitive immediately after formation and nucleolar RNA is more sensitive than the rest of the nucleus. Depressed RNA radioactivity in irradiated cells incubated in a cytidine- H^3 medium for a short period indicates that injury of the RNA synthesis mechanism is restorable. Migration of labelled RNA from the nucleus into the cytoplasm is inhibited in cells incubated in a cytidine- H^3 medium before irradiation and then transferred to a nonradioactive medium. RNA synthesis and related processes appear to be radiosensitive and restorable, but the inhibiting and restoring mechanisms of RNA synthesis are difficult to explain at this time. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031757.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya biofiziki i radiobiologii Bryusel'skogo universiteta,
Belgium (Biophysics and Radiobiology Laboratory of Brussels University) ;
Institut biokhimi i im. A. N. Bakha AN SSSR, Moscow (Biochemistry Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye. V.

First All-Union Symposium on the Biology of the USSR. Ser. biol.
no. 45623-577. June 1961.

(MIRA 17110)

STOLETOV, V.N., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk, 1928 g. r. ¹1955 g. ²1955 g.
AGAMALOVA, S.R.; KORESHAKOVA, M.A.

Content of nucleic acids in the seed embryo of spring, winter,
and transitional forms of wheat. Izv. VASKH no. 4, vol. 5, 1965,
(1965) (p. 11)

1. Kafedra genetiki i selektsii sel'skokhoz. nauch.-issled. inst. ¹1965 g. ²1965 g.
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii nauch. issled. inst. ¹1965 g. ²1965 g.
Submitted May 7, 1965.

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; BORISOVA, I.G.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.B.

Change in the level of nonsaturated higher fatty acids of the
"free lipid" fraction from the leaves of irradiated plants and
a study of its toxic properties. Biokhimiia 29 no.5:930-
935 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

STOLETOV, V.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMOLOVA, S.R.; KOKSHAROVA, T.A.

Nature of variation of the nucleic acid content in the embryos
of seeds of different wheat varieties. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:
963-966 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova i
Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno aka-
demikom A.N. Belozerskim.

BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.

Radiation biochemistry at the 6th International Biochemical
Congress. Radiobiologia 5 no.5:779-781 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

STOLETOV, V.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Ye.V.; AGAMALOVA, S.R.; KOKSHAROVA, T.A.;
NIKITINA, Ye.I.

Characteristics of the changes in nucleic acid metabolism in
ontogeny of various wheat forms. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.6:
836-847 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut
biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR.

MARKOVA, Z.S.; KRONGAUZ, Ye.A.; SHMYREVA, T.V.; GANDMAN, M.G.;
BUDNITSKAYA, Z.S.

Non-germinating properties of the spores in a Bac. megatherium
var. phosphaticum culture. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.1:103-110
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskogo otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii.
(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM)

MAZOKHINA, N.N.; BUDNITSKAYA, Z.S.

Microbiological inspection of the production of canned "Green
peas." Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.9:33-37 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Peas, Canned) (Sanitary microbiology)

Budnitskiy, Abram Arkad'yevich

EZRIN, Grigoriy Semenovich, inzhener; BUDNITSKIY, Abram Arkad'yevich, inzhener; STEPANOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Electric system of the TE3 locomotive] Elektricheskaya skhema teplovoza TE3. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 62 p.
(MLRA 10:6)

(Diesel locomotives)

BUDNITSKIY A.A.

EZRIN, G.S., inzhener.; BUDNITSKIY, A.A., inzhener.

Calculating electrical starting of diesel locomotive engines.
Vest. elektroprom. 28 no.1:32-35 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektroturbinnyy zavod Ministerstva elektrotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Diesel locomotives)

EZRIN, Grigoriy Semenovich, inzh.; BUDNITSKIY, Abram Arkad'yevich,
inzh.; KAMENETSKIY, B.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VOROB'YEVA,
L.V., tekhn. red.

[Electric circuit of the TE3 diesel locomotive] Elektricheskaya
skhema teplovoza TE3. Izd.2. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962.
57 p.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Diesel locomotives)

BUDNITSKIY, A.A., inzh. (g.Khar'kov)

New grounding relay circuit on diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl.
tiaga 4 no.2:25 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric relays) (Diesel locomotives)

PLUTSER-SARIMO, Yu.N., inzh.; MIKHNEVICH, G.A., inzh.; LIPOVKA, V.I., inzh.;
ARONOV, M.I., inzh.; BUDNITSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Improving the circuit of d.c.electric driving for diesel locomotives.
Vest.elektrom. 33 no.1:47-52 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Diesel locomotives--Electric driving)

BUDNITSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Contactless semiconductor voltage regulator for diesel locomotives.
Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.1:23-27 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Elektrotyazhmash" imeni V.I.Lenina.

BUDNITSKIY, Abram Borisovich; KALNIBOLOTSKIY, Maksim Leont'eyvich;
~~PERCHUNOVA~~, O., vedushchiy redaktor; PATSALYUK, P., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Short circuit currents] Toki korotkogo zamykaniia. Kiev, Gos.
izd-vo tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1956. 199 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Short circuits)

BUDNITSKIY, A.B.

Equipping branches of 6-10 kv. generator voltages with reactors.
Izv. KPI 26:253-266 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra tsentral'nykh elektricheskikh stantsiy Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric power distribution)

GIZILA, Yefim Polikarpovich [Hizila, IU.P.], kand.tekhn.nauk;
BUDNITS'KIY, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, glavnyy red.

[Present status and future development of Soviet electric
power engineering and its automatization] Stan i perspektyvy
rozvytku radians'koi elektroenergetyky ta ii avtomatyzatsiia.
Kyiv, 1959. 42 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh
i naukovykh snan' URSS. Ser.7, no.3) (MIRA 12:8)
(Electric power production) (Automation)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3916

Budnitskiy, Abram Borisovich, and Maksim Leont'yevich Kalnibolotskiy

Toki korotkogo zamykaniya (Short-Circuit Currents) 2d ed., rev. and enl.
Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1959. 214 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O. Nemchunova; Tech. Ed.: P. Patsalyuk

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for students of higher schools of electrical engineering and can also be used by technicians working in the field of power engineering.

COVERAGE: The textbook deals with problems related to the calculation of short circuit currents during breakdown at any point in a system. The book contains a brief analysis of phenomena occurring in a system during short circuitry and describes the functioning of components under breakdown conditions as well as methods of calculating initial, steady, and intermediate values of short-circuit currents. No personalities are mentioned. There are 7 references, all Soviet.

Card ~~1/1~~

BUDNITSKIY, Abram Borisovich; KALNIBOLOTSKIY, Maksim Leont'yevich;
NEDZEL'SKIY, Stanislav Il'ich; Primalni uchastiye: ISHCHENKO,
Yu.D.; BLAGOY, V.S.; NEMCHUNOVA, O., red.; MATUSEVICH, S.,
tekh. red.

[Electric equipment of thermal electric power plants] Elektro-
oborudovanie teplovykh elektricheskikh stantsii. Kiev, Gos.
izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 363 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)

BUDNITSKIY, A.B.; VENIKOV, V.A.; GIZILA, Ye.P.; GREBEN', I.I.;
IYERUSALIMOV, M.Ye.; KALNIBOLOTSKIY, M.L.; KONDRA, B.N.;
LOYEV, Ye.G.; NESTERENKO, A.D.; PAVLOV, V.M.; POSTNIKOV, I.M.;
POHEGAYLO, K.M.; RADCHENKO, L.A.; SVECHNIKOV, L.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV,
I.A.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M.; FEDCHENKO, I.K.; KHODOROV, S.Ye.;
CHIZHENKO, I.M.; TSUKERNIK, L.V.

Professor Vasilii Grigor'evich, 1904 -; on his 60th birthday.
Elektrichestvo no.4:93-94 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

LUNTS, Ye.B. [Lunts, IU.B.] (Odessa); BUDNITSKIY, A.V. [Budnyts'kyi, O.V.] (Odessa); ANATOL'YEV, A.V. [Anatol'iev, O.V.] (Odessa)

Determining the frequencies of natural vibrations of the
columns of boring machines. Prykl. mekh. 9 no.4:426-435 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskly institut.

LUNTS, Ye.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. [deceased]; BUDNITSKIY, A.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ANATOL'YEV, A.V. kand. tekhn. nauk,
dotsent

Approximate evaluation of the static and dynamic rigidity of
the bridges of diamond boring machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.:
mashinostr. no.12:153-160 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.

SERKOV, A.T.; KONKIN, A.A.; KOTOMINA, I.N.; BUDNITSKIY, G.A.

Formation of the supermolecular structure of viscose fibers
during spinning. Khim. volok. no.5:40-45 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet khimicheskoy i neftyanoy promyshlennosti
pri Gosplane SSSR (for Serkov). 2. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut
(for Konkin). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
iskusstvennogo volokna (for Kotomina, Budnitskiy).

L 46145-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/I IJP(c) WW/RM
ACC NR: AP6026738 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/66/000/003/0042/0043

AUTHOR: Serkov, A. T.; Budnitskiy, G. A.; Chivilikhina, M. P.; Veretennikov, T. P.; Shishkina, N. P.; Kondrashova, I. A.; Muravleva, L. V.; Ordina, V. I.

ORG: VNIIV

TITLE: Improving the quality of viscose cord

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 3, 1966, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, synthetic material, cellulose plastic, synthetic fiber

ABSTRACT: The details of a modified procedure for manufacturing high tensile strength viscose cords are described. In essence, the procedure consists of accelerated processes of coagulation, filtration, and cord forming. It also requires the use of high purity reagents: sulfuric acid (GOST 2184-59), and ethylene oxide- and aliphatic amine derivatives as modifiers. The modified procedure does not require any new machines, only a minor adjustment of the cord spinning procedure. It is claimed that the modified procedure is capable of yielding viscose cords with tensile strength by 50-60% greater than that manufactured elsewhere in the world. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 071 SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 UDC: 677.463

~~BUDNITSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich, dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk;~~
~~ZENKIS, Ia.S., redaktor; FEYTEL'MAN, N.G., redaktor; IL'INSKAYA,~~
G.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Distribution of the coal industry and the location of coal consumers in the U.S.S.R.] Razmeshchenie ugol'noi promyshlennosti i raionirovanie potrebleniia uglei v SSSR. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 86 p. (MLRA 9:2)

(Coal mines and mining) (Coal trade)

BUDNITSKIY, IOSIF MOISEYEVICH

N/5
735.1
.B9

OBOROTNYE SREDSTVA UGOL'NOY PROMYSHLENNOSTI (WORKING CAPITAL OF THE COAL
INDUSTRY) MOSKVA, UGLETEKHIZDAT, 1956.

58, (3) P. TABLES (NAUCHNO-PROIZVODSTVENNAYA LITERATURA PO VOPROSAM
EKONOMIKI)

"LITERATURA": P. (50)

BUDNITSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich; KHOLOD, S., red.; MUKHIN, Yu., tekhn. red.

[Coal industry] Ugol'naya promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gos. ind-vo
polit. lit-ry, 1958. 182 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Coal mines and mining)

BUDNITSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich, dotsent, .kand.ekonom.nauk; .KIRZHNER,
D.M., otv.red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR,
S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Economics of the Soviet coal industry] Ekonomika ugol'noi
promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 234 p.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Coal mines and mining)

KLIMENKO, K.I., doktor ekonom.nauk; BUDNITSKIY, I.M., kand.ekonom.nauk

Economic problems of technical progress. Vest.AN SSSR 33 no.4:
45-53 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Economic policy) (Technology)

BUDNITSKIY, I.

Economic mastering of new industrial enterprises. Vop. ekon.
no.11:49-58 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

BUDNITSKIY, I.

"Problems in the economics of coal preparation" by L.I.
Ulitskii. Reviewed by I. Budnitskii. Vop.ekon. no.9:148-
150 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Coal preparation)
(Ulitskii, L.I.)

BUDNITSKIY, I.M., inzh.

The RRME diesel ramming-machine designed by the Central
Communications Scientific Research Institute. Transp.stroi.
10 no.3:13-15 Apr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroads--Earthwork)

BUDNITSKIY, I.M., inzh.

New hydraulically driven tie tempers. Transp.stroi. 10
no.8:24-26 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Railroads--Ties)

BUDNITSKIY, I.M., inzh.

Mechanized levelling of embankment slopes and cuts. Avt.dor.
22 [1.e.23] no.9:11-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Earthmoving machinery)

BUDNITSKIY, Iosif Moiseyevich; ZENKIS, Ya.S., doktor ekon. nauk,
retsenzent; RODIONOVA, N.P., ved. red.

[The mining industry in the system of the national economy
of the U.S.S.R.] Gornaya promyshlennost' v sisteme narod-
nogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 101 p.
(MIRA 18:4)

BUDNITSKIY, Ley Davidovich; PASECHNIK, A.F., red.; LOGACHEVA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Modernization of equipment; practice of the Tomsk Metal-
Cutting Tool Plant] Modernizatsiia oborudovaniia; opyt
Tomskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni zavoda rezhu-
shchikh instrumentov. Tomsk, Tomskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1962. 66 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tomsk--Metal-cutting tools)

KRAMOV, V.; BUDNITSKIY, M.
~~www.scribd.com~~

There are no results yet. Prem. keep. no. 10:59-60 0 '55.
(MIRA 9:4)

1. Chleny pravleniya arteli imeni Zhdanova.
(Nikolayevo Province--Clothing industry)